

1. Confirm water system population.
2. Identify as many appropriate lead/copper monitoring sites as possible, hopefully in April or early May.
3. Ask Jeff Becker (or someone knowledgeable about the age of the plumbing in the casino) to estimate the age of the plumbing at the different sample sites, if possible.
4. Require 7 Cedars to monitor for lead and copper at these appropriate monitoring sites no later than June 30 and again in August. If population is 101 – 500, ten samples should be collected before June 30 and again in August. If they do not have 10 separate sites they still should collect 10 samples. If population is 501 – 3,300, twenty samples should be collected before June 30 and again in August. If they do not have 20 separate sites they still should collect 20 samples.
5. Require 7 Cedars to collect water quality parameter (WQP) samples (pH, alkalinity, temperature, conductivity, calcium, orthophosphate, when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used, and silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used) at the entry point to the distribution system twice before June 30 and twice in August.
6. Require 7 Cedars to collect WQP samples at one site in the distribution system if their population is 500 or less or two sites in the distribution system if their population is 501 – 3,300, twice before June 30 and twice in August. Distribution system samples can be collected at established coliform monitoring sites.
7. Require 7 Cedars to collect lead and copper samples at the entry point to the distribution system. Interestingly, while the copper level at the entry point to the distribution system was 0.29 mg/L on 12/18/13, it was 1.17 mg/L on 6/13/11 and 1.01 mg/L on 11/17/10. The copper levels in 2011 and 2010, and even for 2013, were surprisingly high for source water. Again, I'm wondering if this has something to do with new copper plumbing components.